THREE DOLLARS PERANNUM,

NEW SERIES-No. 2 -- VOL 2.

#### CONSOLIDATION.

CONCLUDED. The pretences of deriving this assumed au on which the bill in question, was based military clause, or the regulating comme or the post-road clause, were seen to be weak, but farcical. Which of them will apply to Mr. Calhoun's frolic to the top of the Allegany? Who car of his journey for this purpose wi the House of Representatives a b taken, viz. That Congress ha measure conducive to the genere true and only ground which f a defence of the bill in ques

gued with due seriousness. Mr. M'Duffie's speech o of the bill, comprises ever in its defence, and was able and eloquent suppor been heard in either hou

We now come to the crimination between th parties; between the ac tional government, and and limited powers. debates in the conven riod of political disc. position taken by improvement bill, i distinctive, the clpriate doctrine For if Congress act, which, to ducive to the Who is to 1 the barrie state righ tion; al grant clus'

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nanufac ultra-fe atives in ert these nt, under s urged on The warm not desire sa. If congress epedient for the ted. absolute, and

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Calhoun and his The former gentie rst person to urge t, mour belongs to Colone following letter, how-, will serve as a proof of his nishes some elegancies of exes of moderation in style, that nong the beauties of his diplomatic

of John Quincy Adams, on the subject of Internal Improvements.

question of the power of congress to authore taking of internal improvements, is, in other ords, a question whether the people of this Union. in forming heir common social compact, as avovedly for the purpose of promoting their general welfare, have performed their work in a manner so ineffably stupid, as to deny themselves the means of bettering their own condition. I have too much respect for the intelect of my country to believe it .-The first object of human association is the improvement of the condition of the associated. Roads and Canals are among the most essential means of im proving the condition of nations; and a people, which should deliberately, by the organization of its authorized power, deprive itself of the faculty of multiplying its own blessings, would be as wise as a creator who should undertake to constitute a human being without a heart."- Ohio National Crisis.

The following are the remarks of the Richmond Enquirer, on the above quotation:

"These doctrines may be calculated for the meridian of Ohio, -but surely not of Virginia.

"We shall not examine the epinion of Mr. Adam. as to roads and canals only-but we would throw on a few suggestions as to the main principle itself .-Can Mr. Adams be a friend to a limited construction when he goes thus for the whole? Can one, who takes such broad ground, be considered as of the old school of '99! Whatever pronotes 'their general welfarewhatever betters or issupposed to be the means of bettering their condition, -- whatever 'improves the condition' of the nation-is according to him, within the perview of the powers of the general government. Where then is the limitation? when can we say thus far and no further?' What cannot the federal gov. ernment do? What power is denied to them, which they may suppose calculated to better the condition | ter.

of the nation! "Is it not enough to say, as the old republicans said, is this particular power given-or if not given is it the means necessary and proper, for carrying states. But no system of expenditure is pron

nazette.

True to his charge he-comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.'

LEXINGTON, Ky, THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 13, 1825.

A. Johnson

VOL. XXXIX

orter process. We are only to ask undefinable powers. If the United States essity for a particular enumeration of pow- confide in your own arguments. the constitution. They may establish roads canals ad libitum-universities, colleges and ols-in fact, where is the limitation?

When the Virginia Legislature adopted Madi 's report in 1800, they were 'ineffably stupid.'es of confederation;' and that the phrase in this ve-ider the banners of altra-federalism. limited instrument was surely not understood to the requisition or application of money by the old has continued to be the dividing line from thence explained and limited their meaning.'

"How 'ineffably stupid' was the Federalist (1st vol.) when it asked, 'what would have been thought of that assembly (the Federal Convention) if attaching themselves to these general expressions, and disregarding the specifications which ascertain and tiemen supported to the utmost of their power, a imit their import, they had exercised unlimited power of providing for the common defence and ment of party difference, has decidedly charactergeneral welfare?'

"How 'ineffably stipid was James Madison, when on the 3d of March, 1817, he 'was constrained by the insuperable difficulty (he felt) in reconciling (the internal improvement) bill to the constitution of the Umited States, though to negative that bill, he admits its capacity to 'better the condition' of the peo-

are content to abide by them. But at least let us Mr. Webster, Col. Hayne, Mr. Poinsett, or Mr. ginia school of politrians. Can the constitution be safe in his hands? Itwould be a nose of wax-moved his way or that, as expediency might point out.

claim of power, by confiding it to flore objects tionary power of corgress. The position he assumes oney whatever forthe purpose.

He justifies this by three cases of legislation that | South to bring it up again? Surely it will. he thinks can be justified on no other principle. Congress appropriated a sum of money for the relie of the French emigants from St. Domingo, who were compelled to take refuge here in a very destitute condition. And they appropriated another sum. to indulge this honograble feeling, & perform these argent acts of charity at an expense top insignificant to be an object of debate. Neitherwill I.

But Mr. Jefferson, by treaty, purchased Louisana, for "the common defence and general welfare, they avoid it! Is it not the received opinion that he house of representatives are bound to make the the vista. appropriations necessary to carry into effect a trea- I close these remarks submitting them, under the ty agreed to by the executive and ratified by the sanction of the following opinions on the subject, by senated I express no opinion of my own upon the James Madison our former president. it to be the duty of the house, agree that there is no the right of appropriating in such a case, was never for a moment denied then or at any time since. Mr M. Dushe, therefore, must look out for some other lican system of the United States into a monarchy. precedent equally in point, to support the stand he has taken.

In fact I see no difference between Mr. J. Q. Adams and Mr. M'Duffie. For dies not absolute power reside in the purse of the nation, and with him who has absolute control over the cottents? What federalist would not embrace Mr. Adams's proposition with Mr. M'Duffie's limitation? If you are left at full liberty to do whatever can be done with money, what is it you cannot do! If Mr. Monroe and Mr. Calhoun, can place at their own disposal ten milmuch in jobs for post roads, and military roads, and commercial roads, and post canals and military caals, and commercial canals, in every corner of the union where influence is to be acquired, I believe the less we say about the "public welfare," the bet.

I am by no means an enemy to internal improvements, but much otherwise, if they were executed mon some plan of equality among the respective any particular given power into execution!-but we which shall contain the principles of en

uity; and a more wanton dissipation of the mon power, to lay and collect taxes, duties imposts and propriations by law. An appropriation of money to it follows of course-and the man is vania. Every exercise of usurped power, is tyran- tes." d, who will not immediately admit it. ny. Every assumption of power by Congress, not is to be believed, we need no longer clearly and indubitably conceded, is a fraud on the by thing to better their condition, whether | ly convince the several states of the necessity for

teristic doctrine of ultra-federalism and consolidation, is now the fashionable doctrine in congress; and one half, at least, of the South Carolina representa- when copied into this constitution, a different meation are the advocates for it! Very many of your ning ought to be attached to them. his 'ineffably stupid,' report demonstrated, that the young politicians seems inclined to favor the prerase 'general welfare' was to be found in the 'arti- tensions of power and patronage, and to enlist un-

Fellow-Citizens, it is in vain to talk of an amalcongress to the common defence & general welfare, forward, to 1824. Is South Carolina destined to be their course, and the friends of state rights must b content to remain in their minority, If not, the politics of Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun and General Jack. son, are not the politics of this state; for those gen principle and a measure, which, from the very moheir flag.

This accusation will involve some of the most honorable, some of the most able, some of the most zealous, and useful sons of South Carolin Men who with industry, perseverance, knowledge and ability, worthy of all praise, defended the rights of the South, against the ignorant and selfish speculations "If these doctrines be so 'ineffably stupid,' we of the tariff-men. But it is remarkable, that neither hear no more of John Q. Adams' being of the Vir- M'Dussie, advocated the rights of the South on principle. Maj Hamilton, of Charleston, alone, in his very able view of that question, went into the right claimed by congress to legislate the money of the which can be effected by an appropriation of money, the ground he so ably supported: for if congress have concerning which, the constitution, according to a right to pass any act which they may deem condunim, makes no limitation whatever on the discre- cive to the general welfare, why may they not pass therefore, is, that congress may adopt any measure ufactures.' Why may they not legislate on the Miswhatever, that they may deem necessary to the souri question? In half a dozen years Arkansas will 'common defence aid general welfare,"if money be apply to be a state. Suppose Mr. John Q. Adams, necessary to carry ifinto effect, and appropriate any elevated to the presidency, with his known views on that subject, will it not encourage the enemies of the

Fellow Citizens, it is in vain to say the party may be destroyed. People who honestly, and need be no animosity, because going both of us to the Caraccas. I reply that Congress did not stop better of the road B. Still the difference of opinion

The question here discussed is a very leading and important one. The tendency to consolidating oand congress appropriated the money. Well, could lifest, the road to hereditary office is breaking upon the view, and moarchy is dimly seen at the end of given to these general phrases.

question, but this, the common opinion; has always Proceedings in the Virginia Assembly passed in Debeen acted upon. At any rate, even those who deny cember, 1793, with the review of the committee thereon

The other questions presenting themselves, arebjection to their doing so, if they see fit. This case 1. Whether indications have appeared of a design congress by the constitution. The abstract princi. | fect of the particular enumeration that exclained & ple of its being a duty, or not a duty, was discussed, limited their meaning. 2. Whether this exposition this consolidation would be to transform the Repub-

1. The general phrazes here meant must be those welfare.

In the "articles of confederation" the phrases are used as follows, in article VIII. "All charges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence and general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all lands within each state, granted to or congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint."

In the existing constitution, they make the follow-

\*presented January 7, 1800. to the same purpose, dr. Mad Federalist, or

This similarlty in the use of these phrases in the two great federal charters might well be considered lives with any enquiry as to the terms on several states. Do you want power to make inter- as rendering their meaning less liable to be miscon- states into one sovereignty, is a question concerning separate states have associated together nal improvements? Take the constitutional mode of strued in the latter: because it will scarcely be said which, the committee can perceive little room for ry object of the association cancels all obtaining it, and apply for as amendment to your that in the former they were ever understood to be difference of opinion. To consolidate the state into , and endows the government with unde- constitution. Why do you refuse so to do? Because either a general grant of power, or to authorise the one sovereignty, nothing more can be wanted, than you are in doubt whether you can fairly and honest- requisition or application of money by the old con- to supercede their respective sovereignties in the gress to the common defence and general welfare, cases reserved to them, by extending the sovereignty es have conceded the power or not, there was it because you distrust your own cause, and dare not except in the cases afterwards enumerated which of the United States to all cases of the "general welexplained and limited their meaning; and if such was | fare," that is to say, to all cases whatever. But such is now the case, and the leading charac- the limited meaning attached to these phrases in the very instrument revised and remodelled by the present constitution, it can never be supposed that

That notwithstanding this remarkable security against misconstruction a design has been indicated to expound these phrases in the constitution so as to tion, its certain tendency to pave the way to monardestroy the effect of the particular enumeration of chy, seems not to be contested. The prospect of De either a general grant of power, or to authorise gamation of parties, while the dividing line of 1787, power by which it explains and limits them, must such a consolidation has formed the only topic of conhave fallen under the observation of those who have troversy. It would be unnecessary therefore, for the attended to the course of public transactions. Not committee to dwell long on the reasons which support except on the bases afterwards enumerated, which a federal state? Do you mean to join the ranks of to multiply proofs on this subject, it will suffice to the position of the General Assembly. It may not that party? If you do, so be it. Things must take refer to the debates in the Federal Legislature, in be improper, however, to remark two consequences which arguments have on different occasions been drawn, with apparent effect, from these phrases in their indefinite meaning,

To these indications might be added, without looking farther, the official report on manufactures by ised the federal party. - Consolidation is the motto of of Congress in January 1797 on the promotion of agriculture. In the first of these, it is expressly contended to belong "to the discretion of the National cern general welfare, and for which under that description an appropriation of money is requested and proper And there seems to be no room for a doubt learning, of agriculture, of manufactures, and of council as far as regards an application of money.' The latter report assumes the same latitude of power in the national councils, and applies it to the encouragement of agriculture, by means of a society Mr. M. Dushie, is willing to qualify this unlimited planter, into the coffer of the manufacturer. Yet, I to be established at the seat of government. Althat gentleman could, on principle take though neither af these reports may have received to the deficiency of the laws, that the degree of prethe other hand, the extraordinary doctrine contained in both, has passed without the slightest positive an act to protect domestic and prohibit foreign man- mark of disapprobation from the authority to which it was addressed. (Congress.)

Now whether the phrases in question be construed to authorise every measure relating to the common defence and general welfare, as contended by be an application of money, as suggested by the rogative would be in the other. caution of others, the effect must substantially be with views and intentions equally honest, differ on particular enumeration of powers, which follow these principles, must ever remain two parties. There general phrases in the constitution. For it is evident that there is not a single power whatever which for the relief of the sufferers by an earthquake at the same point C. you prefer the road A. and I think may not have some reference to the common defence or the general welfare; not a power of any magnitude to enquire whether they had an indisputable right must and will remain; nor do I believe the country which in its exercise does not involve or admit an would gain much by amalgamation. It is well for both application of money. The government therefore which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration, of powers, pinion among almost all our young politicians is man- and consequently the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration, is destroyed by the exposition

This conclusion will not be effected by an attemp to qualify the power over the "general welfare," by referring it to cases where the general welfare is beyond the reach of separate provisions by the individual states; and leaving to these their jurisdiction in cases, to which their seperate provisions may be competent. For as the authority of the individual states must in all cases be incompetent to general then, is involved essentially and forms a part of one to expound certain general phrases copied from the of the powers expressly vested in, and delegated to warticles of confederation," so as to destroy the efobject relating to the general welfare, which might by any posibility be provided for by the general but not settled in the debateton Jay's Treaty, but would by degrees consolidate the states into one authority. This qualifying construction therefore sovreignty. 3. Whether the tendency and result of would have little, if any tendency, to circumscribe the power claimed under the latitude of the terms "general welfare."

The true and fair construction of this expression, "of providing for the common defence and general | both in the original and existing federal compacts, appears to the committee too obvious to be mistaken, In both, the congress is authorized to provide money for the com defence and general welfare. In both, is subjoined to this authority, an enumeration of the cases, to which their powers shall extend Money cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by an application of it to some particular measure conducive to the general welfare Whenever therefore, money has been raised by the jions to be expended in jobs for fortifications, and as surveyed for any person, as such lands and the buil- general authority, and is to be applied to a particular dings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, measure, a question arises, whether the particular according to such mode as the United States in measure be within the enumerated authorities, vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be madd. This fair and obvious interpretation ing part of section B. "The congress shall have coincides with, and is enforced by the clause in the Constitution which declares that "no money shall be om the treasury at in consequence of ap-

ey of the United States I can hardly suggest, than excises to pay the debts, and provide for the com- the general welfare, would be deemed rather a mockr power better the condition of the the projected improvements in the state of Pennsyl- mon defence and general welfare of the United Sta- ery than an observance of this Constitutional injunc-

IN ADVANCE

2 Whether the exposition of the general phrase; here combated, would not by degrees consolidate the

3 That the obvious tendency and mevitable result of a consolidation of the states into one sovereignty would be, to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America. In almost every instauce of discussion, relating to the consolidation in quesevidently flowing from an extension of the federal powers to every subject falling within the idea of the 'general welfare."

One consequence must be, to enlarge the sphere of discretion allotted to the executive magistrate. the late Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 5th | Even within the legislative limits properly defined by of December, 1791; and the report of a committee the Constitution, the difficulty of accommodating legal regulations to a country so great in extent, and so various in its circumstances, has been much felt. and has led to occasional investments of power in the legislature to pronounce upon the objects which con- executive which involve perhaps as large a portion of discretion, as can be deemed consistent with the nature of the executive trust. In proportion as the objects of legislative care might be multiplied, would that whatever concerns the general interests of the time allowed for each be diminished, and the difficulty of providing uniform and particular regulations commerce, are within the sphere of the national for all, be increased. From these sources would necessarily ensue, a greater latitude to the agency of that department which is always in existance, and which could best mould regulations of a general na\_ ture, so as to suit them to the diversity of particular situations. And it is in this latitude, as a supplement g tire meterially consists.

The other consequence would be, that of an excessive augmentation of the offices, honours and em. oluments depending on the executive will. Add to the present legitimate flock, all those of every description which a consolidation of the states would take from them, and turn over to the federal government, and the patronage of the executive would nesome, \*or every measure only in which there might cessarily be as much swelled in this case, as its pre-

This disproportionate increase of prerogati the same, in destroying the import and force of the patronage must, evidently, either enable the chief magistrate of the union, by quiet means, to secure his re-election from time to time, and finally, to regulate the succession as he might please; or, by giving so transcendant an importance to the ouice, would render the elections to it so violent and corrupt, that the public voice itself might call for an hereditary, in place of an elective succession. Which ever of these events might follow, the transformation of the Republican system of the United States into a monarchy, anticipated by the General Assembly from a consolidation of the states into one sovereignty, would be equally accomplished; and whether it would be into a mix'd or an absolute monarchy might depend on too many contingencies to admit of any certain foresight. So far Mr. Madison.

Upon the whole, it appears, that the Convention of 1787, who framed our present Constitution, were of the politics now sneered at as radical; that one present constitution is radical in all its principles that our oldest and best tried politicians were, and are radicals in thir politics; attempting so far as they could foresee, to lay the axe to the root of all useless expense, and of all constructive usurpation. averse to all measures that might tempt us to engage in an tional quarrels, which could be prudently and honor, ably avoided. They were no friends to magnificent, expensive and dazzling forms and principles of government; to governments aiming at extensive patron age; to needless grants of power; or of money, which is synonimous with power; being well persuaded that the difference between a good and bad governmen is that the last is expensive beyond necessity, while frugality without pareimony, is the characteristic of the former. The principle is universally true, that the cheaper we can purchase what we really want and the less we expend on what we do not want, the greater surplus remains at our disposal; whether w apply it to a form of government, or a yard of mus

Such are the political tenets of the men who as stigmatized as "penny wise and pound foolish" of Anti-Federalists, Republicans, Democrats, Leve lers, Disorganizers, Jacobins and RADICALS names attempted at various periods of political wa fare to be affixed to the leaders of that party, while after all seems to me to be the PARTY OF TH PEOPLE. Whether they be so or not, let b people judge.

#### FOREIGN.

BOLIVAR'S VICTORIES.

The Buenus Ayres Argos contains the details of Bolivar's victory over Canterac at Junin, which have already appeared in this and other American papers, but we have also a brief account of the battle at Acobamba, previous to that of Junin, of which we save hitherto had no intimation. We translate it from the Argos of September 17, as follows:

Passage of the Andes by Bolivar .- We hasten to inform the public of the important news of the rout of the vanguard of the enemy's army, by the arms of our country, which, was contained in El Correo, received, last night, by express from Chili. That paper says-"The Liberator BOLIVAR, and all his army, passed the Andes, in three divisions, on the 25th of June-the first, under the command of General Cardova, by Caja Tambo-the second, under the command of General Lara, by Chavin-the third under the command of General La Mar, by Guayanco. The vanguard of the enemy, composed of three thousand five hundred men, in Acobamba, was completely routed. General Monet, who commanded it, was wounded and taken prisoner. Almost all the division of this enemy fell into our power, the number of kiled, on their part, being very great. Refore this action, five hundred infantry, and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the Spanish chief Pena, came over to us, and these men fought valiantly under the direction of their commander. We have also taken four cannou, the train, munitions, forage, and many

The vanguard of our army is on the other side o' Janja-Canterac, who was within two leagues of Cachicachi, when informed of the defeat of his vanguard, retired, endeavouring to sustain himself in various points which he was successively obliged to abandon. He finally fortified himself on the skirt of the hill of Apato, apparently with the intention of maintaining that position, but with the sole object of gaining time to save his magazines in Nuayanco. All the mountaineers, with their chiefs, have joined General Miller, bringing more than seven hundred horses and mules, and they are now acting agains the enemy in Chupaca and Chongos, reinforced by a strong division under General Lara. With another division, Ganarra Otero and Carreno, joined by the Mountaineers of the Patriot army, occupy the mountains to prevent the intended escape of the Spaniards. Our centre is in Sicago, and the reserve under the immortal Bolivar in Cachicachi."

The battle of Junin in August, as we know, placed the Magazines of Canterac, which from the foregoing, he appears to have been so anxious to preserve, in the hands of the Patriots.

HAYTI.

speaking of the order from President Boyer, resecting the emigrants to St Domingo, the New York reantile Advertiser, says:-"We have heard it I kept up the dividends, but made no entries. stated, and believe it to be true, that some colored then, who went out from this port, on a trading voyage to Port-an-Prince, with the intention of returng in the same vessel in which they sailed, were not permitted to leave the Island. When the vessel was a out to return, they were held in prison, and their aggage taken out." The Gazette remarks upon same subject:-"We have read a letter from a tleman in Port-au Prince, several weeks since, in ich it was stated, that in consequence, of some grants having returned to the United States, resident Boyer had given orders to have the vessels which they took passage, seized, if they should irn."-Poulson's A. D. Advertiser.

TRANSLATED FROM A PARIS PAPER

NCONA OCTOBER 8 .- Letters received from Loa, Zante and Cephalonia, all at the same time, ation that in all parts of the Morea, the people transported with joy, and are employed in public brations, at the news of the complete destruction fine Turkish and Egyptian fleets. The Greeks have had three battles with their barbarous enemies; after having taken, burnt, and sunk more than a addred vessels of different sizes, in the neighbouravoi of Rhodes and Cos, and on the coast of Caramania near Condroum, they have succeeded in burning the last and most beautiful frigate of Mohamed Ali. On poard the vessel was the son of the Satrap of Ehis admiral Ismael Gibraltar, and a new pacha enchmae by birth, who embraced the Turkish on a short time ago. These three chiefs threw selves into a shallop when their ship took fire they fell among the numerous boats and vessels the Greeks always keep at sea with the hope ing prisoners of importance, and by which they captured the nephew of the bey of Tunis, near Samos. The three prisoners were conducted in trito Napoli di Romania, together with a frigate, vette, and a vessel loaded with eight millions of sh piastres, the treasure intended to pay the Revotian expedition. In the engagement near s, they had before captured thirty two Turkish and I gyptian transport vessels.

e success of the last naval battle is confirmed leading features by a letter from Trieste, da-October 14th.

ctract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 23. The last accounts from Upper Peru, dated Tupiza August, state that Colonel Valdez, of the patrimy, had surprised, in Chaca, general Carratala royal army, with six hundred men; had taken general, all the officers and soldiers, amu-, arms, two cannons, and all the equipage of the occrs and chiefs of the royal army of general Va - prepared in contemplation of flight; this idea is. dez The said general Valdez was retreating with ix hundred men towards Tolapampa, near Rio Blan-, parsned by colonel Valdez with his battalion of nadrons of Ostria."

we shall have our regular files.

animated, and the business transacted was generally at an advance of 1-4d. to 1-2d. per lb on last weck's other descriptions have been taken on speculation."

of raising the ale 10s. per barrel. French troops are to be withdrawn from Spain. The to be disbanded.

The Greeks are said to have been again triumphpulsed at Thermopyle and forced to retreat on Lacolours; Odysseus had defeated a party of Terks advancing from Negropout; and in Western Greece, Omer Pacha's forces had been routed near Arta.

The fate of Greece seems to be considered as nearly decided; and an article from the Danube af- plicate that the punishment of death may be remitfirms that "a great power has expressed itself in their | ted." favour in such a manner that important events may be expected in the Spring."

Letters from the Ionian islands of the 20th, and 27th of September and 2d of October, confirm the defeat of the United Egyptian and Turkish fleet .-They state that their loss was very great, and that they had fled in all directions. Thus has the naval armaments from Constantinople and Egypt been entirely deprived of the power of doing mischief to the Greeks.

LONDON, November 1.

Saturday morning at the Old Bailey before Judges Park and Garrow. He had retained Mr. Gurney Mr. Broderick, Mr. Alley, and Mr. C. Philips to for a considerable time while passing Several perconduct his defence; the Attorney General, Mr. Bo !land, and Mr. Law, were for the prosecutor. The (M'Keller) behaved very courteously, and seemed Attorney General, in the course of his speech, mentioned one circumstance so extraordinary that he numerous questions proposed. He stated that the partially, because it does not provide a full payment did not expect it would be credited but for the clear- vessel took the ground the day after the steamboat ness of the fact by which it was supported. It was left her, and laid four days in the River St. Lawrence, a paper in the prisoner's hand writing, found in a tin | which he considers to have been a fortunate circumcase in his private desk, containing the names of se-stance in consequence of his having taken out some verai Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, opposite to of the cargo from each end to lighten and get her off; which were several sums amounting to £120,000 and had it not been for the relief afforded by this ocstock, after which came the following remarkable currence, she could not have crossed the ocean in and gratitude to him. -Edt. K Gaz. words:-"In order to keep up the credit of our hous- safety. It appears she had been just seven weeks on es, I have forged powers of attorney, & sold out the above sums, without the knowledge of my partners, gales in crossing the Atlantic, when she behaved as

"HENRY FAUNTLEROY. "Barners-street, May 7, 1816."

And then this extraordinary nosteoript, also in the hand writing of the prisoner:

P. S .- "The Bank began first to refuse our acceptances, and to destroy our credit; they shall there-H. F." fore smart for it.

The prisoner read a long written defence with confidence and animation. He directed his address principally to the false imputations thrown upon him by the public press; declared that all he had done was to save a sinking establishment. The prisoner then led sixteen or seventeen gentlemen of the first commercial rank. Mr. T. Wilson and Sir C. For- longs to the crown, but the greater part to private with the friends of the bill as reported, in a unanimbes were at the head of the number; they gave him persons. It is said, that the latter, in part, cease ous vote for its adoption. The case presented by the highest possible character. The Jury returned at nine minutes past three-verdict, guilty of utterng-death .- Mr. Justice Park in a very impressive address to the prisoner, held out no hope of mercy. He did not pass sentence.

LONDON, November 2. This morning the counsel of Mr. Fauntleroy, moved an arrest of judgment; it was however unsuccessful. Mr. Fauntleroy then rose, and read an address in a very energetic and affecting manner, imploring with the Royalists, in Peru, therefore, is perfectly for the sake of his relatives, that sentence of death might not be carried into execution. Sentence was passed by Mr. Common Sergeant, on the capita! convicts, thirteen in number, amongst whom was Mr.

On his trial Mr. Fauntleroy rose and read the fol-

lowing statement: "My Lord, I am well aware, that no emergency, however pressing-that no embarrassments, however great-can be listened to as an excuse for the offence of which I have been found guilty; but I trust it may | be considered as some palliation in a moral point of view, that a desire to preserve myself and others from bankruptcy, and not personal aggrandizement or selfish gratification alone, urged and impelled me to the acts I have committed; and when I first deviated from rectitude, it was owing to an acute, although, I admit, mistaken feeling, to obtain temporary relief: and not from any deliberate intention to defraud .-God knows my heart, and the truth of my present declaration, that I hoped, and fully intended to make restitution immediately the expected prosperity of the house would have enabled me. This must, I think, my Lord, appear evident, from my having frequently replaced the money withdrawn; and the bank books will prove, that many of the sums mentioned in the document written in 1816, have been since reinvested by me to the credit of the parties. That document, my Lord, has been supposed to have been

however, erroneous, and is sufficiently refuted by my

continuance at my residence and business for year.

subsequently. The only object and intention of that

paper was in the event of sudden der before the

oabsolve

whole of the money should be re-inve

- Lat myself even from suspi

in company with the packet ship Nestor, by which [ possible. In these difficulties, I offered myself as the ] only sacrifice; and it is my duty, as a man and as a The Liverpool account of sales and imports of cot- christian, to resign myself to my fate. For me, my of October, have been reton of the 5th November, states that "in the early Lord, fallen and degraded as I am, life has no allurepart of the week, the demand for Cotton was very ments; & a momentary pang will at once put an end to my mental agenies, and to my earthly existence. But, my lord, I have numerous relations -- among prices. Yesterday and to-day, the inquiry has been them, my dear and venerable mother-whose feel less general, and prices have again rather receded ings I reverence; and for their sakes more than my Five hundred bags American and three hundred of own, I venture to supplicate that I may not be doom. ed to suffer a violent and ignominous death. If crime, The ale brewers of London have sent circulars to my Lord, can be atoned for by suffering, my offences, their customers, stating that from the high price of heavy as they are, have long been expiated, not malt and hops, they are under the painful necessity merely by the overwhelming embarrassments of the nando, Vigarrena and Veloz, t concern in which I was engaged, but my years of schooner Fama, detained in Mak 8PAIN .- It is stated, that three-fourths of the anxious terror and agenizing apprehension: and if, gerines, to consider what measure my lord, the anguish of mind I have endured for the fourth, which is to be retained, is to be stationed in last sixteen years of my life, and the peculiar circumthe principal fortresses, a fourth is to be left on the stances in which I have been placed ever since I arfrontier, as an army of observation: and the rest are rived at man's estate, could be made known to my most gracious severeign, I venture to hope that his majesty's benevolent and feeling heart would be ant. Dervish Pacha, with 15,000 men, had been re- touched with compassion for my situation, and that I should not be considered an object wholly undeserv rissa in confusion, with the loss of fourteen stand of ling of the royal clemency. May I, therefore, my lord, presume to solicit your lordship's humane interposition, to communicate for his majesty's merciful consideration the circumstances to which I have ber, were fitting out with redoubled acta alluded, and on behalf of my dearest relations, I sup-

> The unhappy man read, audibly and distinctly, except at that part of the address which alluded to his vate letters say that the liberal party will mother; there his voice faultered, and he struck his perfect triumph in these elections, since they hand forcibly on the bar. When he concluded, he resumed the calm demeanour which had previously characterized him.

> > THE COLUMBUS. DOVER, November 1.

This morning, about ten o'clock, this stupenduou, bark was discerned to the westward, moving gradually up towards Dover; it happened particularly fortunate that the wind was moderate from the N N. The trial of Fauntleroy for forgery took place on W. and with all fine weather, so that a vast number of boats were soon affloat, filled with eager spectators, who sailed off and continued to ply round her sors were admitted on board, to whom the Captain disposed to afford every information in answer to the the passage from that river, and encountered two well as could be expected from so unwieldly an object, having on board 10,000 tons of timber. In the last gale, she strained considerably and opened some lasks She has now in ber hold twelve feet of water but by the constant action of the pumps (which are constructed so that 50 or 60 men can work at a time) the leaks are kept under. The Captain asserted that she had run as much as eight and ten knots per hour in a strong wind. Two Dover pilots, one from the Isle of Wight, are on board to conduct her up the

> ST. PETERSBURG, October 13. We hear that in a few days, 200 poods, or 8,000 pounds of gold are expected here, from the gold | mines in the Government of Ural, part of which beworking their copper and iron mines, because the washing for gold is so productive.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, of Nov. 6. The London Courier had, in the early part of the week, a passage which, if we are to understand it as official, would intimate that government are not yet at all prepared for the measure of the recognition of Campbell, the Commissioner, with a report, acknowledged to be favourable, was yet the occasion of the Courier's writing this passage. Until the war and fortunately ended, government are not prepared to take any further steps towards the recognition of any of the new South American States.

Some of our readers have, doubtless, seen the verses published in Medwin's Journal, (and there, in some reasure, ascribed to Lord Byron, entitled, the Bu ial of Sir John Moore. This ode has been since laimed by several persons. One droll claims it for friend of his, deceased, who the friend says, to his own knowledge, composed it extempore. The true author appears to be a Dr. Marshall Durham, who claims it by letter in the Courier, in such a manner and by such circumstances, as leaves no doubt of the

justice of his claim. Walter Scott's fine old stag-hound, Maida which has been introduced into several of the por raits of that distinguished person, died a few days since. Some months ago, an effigy of the noble an imal, was placed at the door of the principal entrance o Abbottsford; and he has been buried below it, with he following epitaph out on the effigy:

Miadæ marmorea jaces sub imagine, Maida, Adjanuam Domini. Sit tibi terra levis!

ODESSA, October 10. According to accounts from Constantinople of the d inst. the ill consequences of the deposition of Ghaib Pacha, began to manifest themselves in a manner very uppleasant to the diplomatic body; and it was t was even believed that the able and moderate Reis Iffendi, would not long retain his post though he is aid to have expressed sentiments quite opposed to e ancient system.

The Reis Effendi replied to M. Minziacky, that the orders for the immediate evacuation of Moldavia, on he personal responsibility of the Hospodar Stourdza, were finally given.

Population of Greece. - I'be actual population of Greece, according to the most exact calculations and taking a middle estimate between the different valuations which have been made, amount to four millions. Halflive on terra firma -a million on the lorea and Negropont-and a million in the Isles. bis population, it is true, is composed of Greeks. Purks, Albanians, Jews and Franks; but it may be with certainty calculated that the frue Greeks com-

n Turkey,

By the Eliza Barker, New York in 52 days from The King continues to repair the losses sustaine

captivity, and to restore t ninistration to their form Vessels arriving in Spal 15th Nov. were to be qual ly, according to the health ture of their papers.

The King allowed inhabit jacent islands one month to b chandize from Gibraltar, and romother parts. A meeting

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 25 .- An A under command of Commodore Cr of a frigate, a sloop of war, and a 3 ved here in 16 days from Algiers, confirmation of the sailing of the out a month ago. On the 19th, a of war passed here towards the occurrence of the flags and it would not be strange if t hose pirates.

paraiso to join the maritime forces of

CHILI. The vessels of war which were pr

hey had not left that port at the midd appearance of the ship Asia. On the 15th of the same month the ele puties were to be made in the capital of St the new congress called by the Directo was to meet at Quillota, a town of seconda tance, but with a population of ten thousan preponderance in public affairs, and the opp has entirely abandoned the political field.

or 5th attempt in favour of liberal principles i li, will not be so easily frustrated as the preced Mr. Zanartu has been nominated plenipote to the United States of North America, in pla Mr. Champino, who has been prevented from ac ing the office by the state of his health.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

LAFAVETTE. We have extracted from the proceedings of Con gress on the bill in favour of our "Guest," speech of Mr. Mercer of Virginia; because it i calculated to give entire satisfaction to the minds . the PEOPLE, that in passing that bill, we not only obey the generous feeling of gratitude,-but we are obeying partially the demands of justice. even of the pecuniary debt we actually owe him, in dependent of his personal services, his sufferings, and generous sympathy in our defence. The extract from Mr. Jeffersons speech at the Virginia University, which we publish to day, orens a new scene of is exertions in our cause. The more we know of this MAN, this NOBLEMAN of NATURE, the more will our hearts glow with the fire of affection

'Mr. Mercer of Virginia; then rose, not, he observed, to wound the feelings of that House by debating the principle of the bill before them; for he felt ur persuaded that, on that question, there existed no me diversity of sentiment. But he rose chiefly with a side view to corroborate some of the statements which ad been submitted to the Hoise by the honorable by a Chairman of the Committee Mr. Livingston). In coun doing so, he hoped also to satisfy the mind of the had, nonorable member from Ohio Mr. Campbell,) and gress, in so designating him, he did not make use of the General language of mere customary courtesy, for he had and had long been in the habit of viewing him as a truly hon | for him a ourable man. He rose with no a faint hope, how- the Ameri ever imperfect oright be his means of doing it, that ter of this of he should prevail on his friends who differed from him that recomm on the details of the bill, and fir whose views and to do with his scruples he felt the most since this bill admitted but of two doibts, first, in respect to the principle of the bill, or, secondly, as to the eracity of the facts which had been alledged, as a task. Not even were forming the grounds of it. Having himself been in it, without insulting him strumental in the production of that paper, part of matters as the accounts of which had been read by his friend from Louisians, the Independence of Columbia. The arrival of Col. which contained a statement of the affairs of General Lafayetie, he felt it his duty to verify the authenticity of that paper, which he did under the sanctity are anxiously waiting to see how of his oath of office, and which he was ready to do despots of the old world are anxious in any other form that the laws of evidence might er, after joviting Lafayette to our s require. Under this sanction, he could say that the evidence ifforded by that paper goes fully to estab- terwelcoming him from city to come lish the equitable claim of General Lafayette upon to send him back and subject him his country to a much larger sum than that proposed in the bill. It was a paper which, in 1793, had been laid before a court in France, termed the Bufact was brought forward amongst the evidence col- er we will support the lected by the government to prove, against him, that ment in our conduct ne had devoted a large part of his fortune to produce ted to the public funds. The testimony is, therefore, master, deducts from the amount expended in our behalf the expense of two voyages of the Marquis between this country and France: But these voyages ken charge of the fame splendid houses. His title to that land was fer as a nation.

I to grant them the territory six hundred yards around arrived at the city, which Congress, then ignorant of the locao the 30th tion by Lafayette, conceded to them. Of Lafayette's s intended to superior title, where this grant interfered with his ats during his there cannot be a shadow of doubt. Why he did not prosecute it has been already stated. The donation for the of land was given him in the fullness of our hearts. firee- as a token of our esteem and gratitude, and he felt ena- thatit was not for him to question the precise extent of such a grant. The value of the land which he might have recovered, but which he so promptly relinquished, has been correctly stated at 400,000 dol-

ars. There could not be any question: Mr. M. said. had hoped that we should have made the proposed of stock, instead of being redeemable in the 834, ir. edecmable forever, that it might repermanent monument of this nation's grati-Te had hoped that the land we should besto w TTE, and his family, instead of being con! poor township, would have been of such o equal, or exceed, the whole amoun ebt to this her benefactor. He did t for his services, but for his advaninterest on them. As to his sermeasurable. There is not a ir, or treads our soil, who is would defy the skill of Ar-( America owes to her benle soul; no gauge could re gentlemen, said Mr. r, the example is invalerience applied to the rophecy which is not e Crusades to show read its influence the banner of Peovery of the rene of emulation oul pervaded the aid Mr. M. and nonstrating with this undertaking to expose his risk all in our e that gentle-

pillow before

ill. I cannot

matter, we

convinced

on Monday

ave com.

have ex-

with us

at, as

Sir, let us remember that

this moment upon as. Her mo fering to send a national ship to being royalty-and with him to expose suredives, and cause of free government to ther question we are called to decome rean of Evidence, for the department of the Seine, ca, for whom he shed his blood, decided his fortune upon the occasion of the seque gration of the estates and dedicated his talents and dis farmes, is about to of Lafayette, and it bore the stamp of official an send back her benefactor in the fice of Europe to be thenticity. That decoment. he said, proved that the object of their scorn and leve the ecord of our the sam expended by the Marquis Lafayette in aid proceedings as a monute on the Aof our Revolution, exceeded a million of livers. This merican people. The great half a susting the livers wheth was deep who has been considered on both comments as the great Apostle o a counter revolution in France. The charge pro- Liberty-and just'y sa considerate for, next to the lnced an investigation, in consequence of which the great Apostle of the Goldies linself, has this man whole of his once princely fortune was confisca- served the best interest of mankind. Next in valne to those which the and disseminated, are the bles legal, and such as would be respected in a court of sings which the other has labored to spread among justice in this county. His agent, indeed, with a the nations of the world. The question is, whether modesty derived from the amiable example of his his services are wern a momorial! This, it is true is not needed for ob some acter—as has been well said on a bookle decesion, "listory has already ta--byt, as was justly obser were undertakenat the request of Congress, for ob- | ved by the pr, sting of er of this House, Gen. La jects connected with our benefit, and are, therefore. fayette now stands among posterity, and our act this not to be deducted from, but added to the account. day is to be the judgment of posterity on his meric With respect to the statement which had been given and his fame. Are we then here to record our val in relation to the land near New-Orleans, Mr. Mer ne for civil liberty and all the blessings it bestows, or cer observed that he happened to be perfectly ac- is it that we may send one of the greatest benefactors quainted with all the facts of the case. The United her earse has ever known back to his country as a states had granted to Gen. Lafayette 11,540 acres witness of the ingratifude of republics? But I said I fland. He chose for the location of part of it, a would not speak of its rertices -nor will I. Whoeat near New-Orleans -a spot which is now in the ever has known orread our history, can be no stran eart of the city on which the Custom House stand | ger to what he hasdone for us. It is to be known toch is the seat of business, and is covered with day what we think to be due at least to our charac-

> Some time afterwards, The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. d Corgress | Sloane, and decided in the negative.

was made! and. ting the feelings of a Ask for his accounts!

before the House.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr Gazlay, to strike out 200,000 dollars, the amount proposed to be paid to General Lafayette, and inserting 100,000, and decided in the negative by a large majority.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

It was then ordered that the bill should be read a third time to-day.

The bill was then read a third time, accordingly, and the question thereupon decided, on request of Mr. BEECHER, by Yeas and Nays, as follows.

YEAS .- Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Alexander, of Vir., Alexander; of Tenn., Allen, of Mass., Allen, of Tenn.. Allison, Archer, Bailey, Baylies, Barber, of Con., P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Bartley, Bassett, Blair, Breck, Brent, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Cambreleng, Campbell, of S. C., Carter, Carey, Cassedy, Clark, Cock, Collins, Conner' Cook, Craig, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Day, Durfee, Dwinell, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Eddy, Edwards, of Penn., Ellis, Farrelly, Floyd, Foot, of Con., Foote, of N. Y., Forsyth, Forward, Frost, Foller, Garrison, Gatlin, Govan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harris, Harvey, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Hobart, Hogeboom, Holcombe, Hooks, Houston, Ingham, Isacks, Jenkins, Jennings, J. T. Johnson, Kent, Kidder, Kremer, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Leftwich, Letcher, Little, Livingston, Locke, Long Longfellow, McArthur, McDuffie, McKean, McKee, McKim, McLane, of Del. Mangum, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn., Mitchell, of Md., Moore, of Ken Moore, of Ala, Morgan, Neal, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Olin, Owen, Patterson, of Penn., Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn., Poinsett, Rankin, Reed Reynolds, Richards, Rose, Saunders, Sandford, Sharpe, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, Wm. Smith, Spaight, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Swan, Taliaferro, Tatt nall, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Geo., Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble' Tucker, of Va., Tyson, Udree, Vance, of N. C. Van Rensellaer, Van Wyck, Warfield, Wayne, We. hester, Whipple, Whitman White Wickliffe, Williams, of Va., Williams, of N. C. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of S. C., Wolfe, Wood-Woods-Mr. Speaker-165.

NAYS-Messrs. Beecher, Buck, Burleigh, Campbell, of Ohio, Crafts, Gazlay, Gist, F. Johnson, Lincoln, Livermore, McCoy, McLean, of Ohio, Mat son, Metcalfe. Patterson, of Obio, Ross, Scott Sloane, Sterling, Thompson, of Ken. Tucker, of S. C.! Vance, of Ohio, Vinton, Whittlesey. Wilson, of Ohio, Wright-26.

When the yeas and nays had been called and recorded, the Speaker rose, and observing that, having been precluded, by the place he held, from the ex- try and Riflemen. We hope this deficiency will be pressson of his sentiments in relation to either the soon supplied. principle or the form of the bill, he requested of the House that he might be permitted so far to give expression to his feelings, in relation to both, as to record his vote with those of the other members-and leave having been promptly given, the Clerk called estimated at \$500. the Speaker's name, and his vote was recorded in the affirmative.

When the House adjourned.

MR. JEFFERSON having been toasted at the dinner given to General Lafayette in the rotunda at the University of Virginia, he made the following affecting and elequent remarks.

"I will avail myself of this occasion, my beloved neighbours and friends, to thank you for the kindness that course. A writer in late Richmond paper, no which now, and at all times, I have received at your hands. Born and bred among your fathers, led by their partialities into the line of public life, I laboured in fellowship with them through that arduous struggle, which, freeing us from foreign bondage, established us in the rights of self-government; rights which have blessed ourselves, and will bless in their consequence, all the nations of the earth. In this contest all did our utmost; and as none could do more. none had pretensions to superior merit.

I joy, my friends, in your joy, inspired by the visit of this our ancient and distinguished leader and benefactor. His deeds in the war of independence you have heard and read. They are known to you, and embalmed in your memories, and in the page of history. His deeds in the peace which followed that war, are perhaps not known to you; but I can attest them. When I was stationed in his country for the purpose of cementing its friendship with ours, and of advancing our mutual interests, the friend of both was my most powerful auxiliary and advocate. He made our cause his own, as in truth it was that of Lis native country also. His influence and connections there were great. All doors and all departments were open to him at all times; to me only formally & at appointed times. In truth, I only held the nail, he drove it. Honour him then as your benefactor in peace, as well as in war.

My friends, I am old, long in the disuse of making | right to govern themselves which could utter an speeches, and without voice to utter them. In this feeble state, the exhausted powers of life leave little within my competence for your service. If with the aid of my younger and abler coadjutors, I can still contribute any thing to advance the institution, with. in whose wal s we are now mingling manifestations to this our guest, it will be, as it ever has been, cheerfully and zealously bestowed. And could I live to see it once enjoy the patronage and cherishment of der of their rights. This true state of the question that those who are friendly to the present constituour public authorities with undivided voice, I shall is becoming better understood abroad as well as in die without a doubt of the future fortunes of Kentucky. But to Kentucky has been reserved the injury of men high in office on this point should be my native state, and in the consoling contemplation of the happy influence on its character, its virtue, its ample given for others to follow. prosperity and safety.

To these effusions for the cradle and land of my birth, I add, for our nation at large, the aspirations of "the confidence of a free people." And pray who a heart warm with the love of country, whose invocal are the members of the majority? Of whose confi tions to Heaven for its indissoluble union will be fer- dence are they the depositories! Are they not the vent and unremitting, while the pulse of life continnes to beat; and when that ceases, it will expire in rect his phraseology-and not say the minority are prayer for the eternal duration of its freedom and the representatives of the people-but of a minor par

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# MINIMALA MINING

Lexington, Thursday January 13.

EDITED BY JOHN M. M'CALLA.

LEGISLATIVE.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter dated the 11th inst. from Frankfort, which inform is, that on the day preceding, the Senate had con firmed the nomination by the Governor of the foling gentlemen as Judges of the court of Appeals viz: WILLIAM T. BARRY,

JAME: HAGGIN, BENJAMIN V. PATTON. JOHN TRIMILE.

The Legislature was expected to adjourn on yes

On menday the House of Representatives rejected the bill for digging a Cinal at Louisville at the exense of the state and bill was reported incorporating a company for that purpose. Yesterday the bill passed to a third reiding. On Monday the Senate passed Mr. Hughes'bill relative to occupants and the Court of Appeals a \$2000.

Yesterday was the election of Public Officers.

Samuel South former treasurer, was elected on the third vote by a majority of 20 over Joel Yancey. Amos Kendall, A. G. Meriwether & Robert John. on were elected Public Printers by 35 votes over J. H. Holeman, the printing having been consolida-

John J. Crittenden was unanimously elected President of the Commonwealth's Bank, and for directors F. P. Blair, G. L. Russell, Wm. Gerard, J. G. Roberts, Jacob Swigert, Benj. Johnson Robert Johnson, and Thos. Triplett, of Franklin county, Willis field of Woodfore G. W. Knight of Shelly; Price Nuttall of Henry and W. O. Butler of Gal.

Thomas B. Monroe Isq. has been nominated by the Governor to be reporter to the Court of Appeals.

LAFAYETTE.

certained that General La Fayette will not leave Washington on his vist to the South until afterthe may not expect him in his part of the Union until April, May, or perhaps June.

SYSTEM OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE. army was President, his just finished a revisal of he book of field exercise aid manouvres for the Innnstonished Military men, that an authorised system has been so long omitted for Artillery, Light Infan-

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

pretended sentinels of the people, by the late course in the legislature. To prove that they are not the true organs of the public sentiment, it will only be necessary to state, on a bugh estimate, that out if wenty-eight or thirty journals in Lentucky, about? alone are the declared chmpions of the rights of the ently opposed to the miority, or leaning toward exposed to danger." anonymous, but a conspruous Member of the Sen ate of Kentucky, has cone out very plainly in ex pressing his opinions of the relief gentry as he affectattitude which he and his umbled compeers now oc acting as instructed agentiof the people themselves, ute the Legislature! The direct representatives of he people. Who constitue the Judicial branch, f the government? Men vho do not receive their faces from the people, by through their agents, & who are, in fact irresponsible to the people, if the doctrine contended for by he court party be correct. that they are not removable for error of opinion.

The language of the Sciatorial correspondent, aove alluded to, proves how erroneously terms may be applied, by those who are determined to twist lanto suit themselves. Had that individual occupied the situation of some of those poor men, whom ie so harshly stigmatises, le might have viewed the encroachments which have been made by the judiciary on the Legislative banch of the government, in a very different light. He might have thought with the majority, that a tibunal which could arro gate to itself the unlimited control of the constitution and the laws; -which would with blind obstinacy differ from a vast majorit of the enlightened men of the state, and in so doingstrip the people of their tien that framed the union that they were surrender containing palpable contradictions on its ace, and involving thousands in pecuniary destrucion, and then modestly clain exemption from removal for error of opinion; -does not deserve the whole ale support which he and lis friends have given it. It is not true that the judicitry has been encroached on. It is the judiciary which is swallowing up all the powers of the government. And that branch arrive when we shall crumble into as many parts as which stands in England as the barrier to the Crown. and the bulwark of the peope, -is here in an inverted order, the oppressor of the people, and the invamerit of taking the lead in a decisive act, by which her own rights are effectually protected, and an ex- known, that they may be properly appreciated by the

The gentleman speaks of the majority in the Legislature as mere individuals; whilst he assumes to himself the character of the exalted depository of confidential agents of a free people? of the great body of the people! We hope the gentleman will cor-

of the people. I would ask the correspondent, what has heretofore been the situation of minorities? Have they not always been subject to the will of the majority, acting under the constitution? Are the majorities to

tional organs.

STATE RIGHTS.

We give the conclusion of the pamphlet which we ommenced two weeks since, in this day's Gazette and trust that those who have examined it, are struck with its forcible arrangement of facts and deduc tions. The author is known to be the celebrated ludge Cooper, President of the South Carolina College. His high standing in the literary and scientific and esteem. world, will ensure his work the careful attention, of

all who are acquainted with his weight of talents. To show how generally the encroachments on state rights by the authorities of the General Government have excited attention in other states, and by whon the question is agitated, we subjoin an extract from an address of General Robert G. Harper to the vo ters of Baltimore, published in the Baltimore American of the 15th ult. We acknowledge that the authority is not orthodox with Kentucky Democratic Republicans; but it tends to prove the truth of one of the suggestions of Judge Cooper, that the Federal party are as devoted to the interests of the country, as their opponents; but that they have mistaken the means for promoting the object. General Harper yesterday a bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of has produced the change in his opinion; and, that uation. This single act of the Legislature was then now he dreads the final overthrow of state influence

The subjoined extract from Governor Wilsons Message to the Legislature of South Carolina, con- Legislatures. backed by a Governor elected by an ETTE WILLIMAN, daughter of President Holley. tains a similar expression of sentiment, and is more overwhelming vote, is no evidence of the public will specific in pointing out the sources from whence the danger is to be dreaded, viz. the constructive powers claimed by Congress-and the Federal Judiciary .-We seriously recommend this subject to the deliber-strued as legislative disapprobation and that as an in ate investigation of the People of this country, and that they should act with firmness in laying the ax to the root of the evil, whilst it is not too late to reform.

Extract from General Harper's Speech. "This ground is now wholly changed. The government has had thirty years of successful existence and operation, since I first took part in its affairs .-Its systems of finance and administration have been perfected. It has passed safely through a change of administration, a violent struggle of parties, and a foreign war. Its revenue is abundant, its old debt gation of his conduct in the late visit to Faxardo. nearly paid, and its new one in a course of rapid ex- ceived from Bolivar. It is said that he has sustained tinguishment. Its foreign relations have been con- reverses. ducted, on the whole, with signal success. Its teri-By a communication rom Col. Tattnal of the H. tory has received additions of inestimable value, in them had arrived at Cronstadt, to embark for Eng-them had arrived at Cronstadt for Eng-them had arrived at Cronstadt for Eng-them had arrived at Cronstadt for Eng-them had arrived at most all the disputed points, in the construction of Washington on the 6h March for Raliegh. We settled. The number of states moreover has been in that Territory greatly encreased, by which the federal powers have been augmented in force, while state influence has been proportionably diminished by division. And by A board of officers of which Gen. Scott of the the rapid increase of population in the north and west, the centre of power has been shifted in such a The board sat at West Point. We shall be manner, as to produce results not foreseen or appreglad to see it diffused through the country. It las hended, by the wisest of our states and, thirty years

In this new state of things, I have ceased to apprehend danger to the federal government, from state power; and although I would maintain it as zealous-The centre college building at Danville, was set ly as ever, in the fair exertion of its constitution auon fire, as is supposed, on the 3d inst. and with thority, I would watch with even greater solici
great difficulty and from destruction by the extra
tions of the citizens of Danville. The damage is may in their turn be threatened with gradual disciplents. may in their turn be threatened with gradual diminution and final overthrow. The preservation of our free institutions depends, in my opinion, on the main-We see the effects projected on all sides among the tainance of a just balance between these opposing powers, which are destined from their nature to be in endless conflict with each other.

Hence it is the part, in my opinion, of a prudent for gunpowder. and patriotic statesman, to watch sedulously over the cople, as they are undestood by the great majori maintenance of this balance: and to give his most

Extract from Governor Wilson's Message.

"There is one subject of deep and vital importance edly calls the great body othe people. He also feels to the stability of the General and State Governhe defeat which the part to which he belongs, has ments, to which I beg leave to invite your attention. o signally experienced. He feels the mortifying Every friend to our present constitution, in its oricupy; and whilst he assailhis opponents as the des- ginal purity, cannot but have witnessed the alarm. royers of the great bulwrk of the people's rights, ing extent to which the Federal Judiciary and Conas the enemies of the peoie, &c. &c. he forgets, or gress have gone towards establishing a great and units the fact, that those very opponents are now consolidated government, subversive of the rights of who have been finally decled in this course by the the States, and contravening the letter and spirit of the event of declaring war against earh other, a plague session of Congress, appropriating money to make they made such a declaration; but what plague, what urveys, is but an entering wedge, which will be bllowed, no doubt, by the expenditure, of millions.

The new far distant, when South Carolina

Seam tun? Five numered bans meters one out of twenty to reach its mark—whi, ten of such gons would distroy 100,000 daily. Mr. Perkins considers steam discovery as in its infancy, for he says here shall be grievously assessed, to pay for the cutting of a ball of a ton weight, from Dover to Calais." a canal across Cape Cod. None of the friends to the assumed powers of the General Government, pre tend to derive them from any specific grant of power it the constitution, but claim them as implied, resulting, or necessary to the common defence and gen. ejal welfare. The construction contended for by them is an open violation of that which has heretofore universally been admitted the true rule for expunding all grants. It never for a monent entered ino the imagination of the members of the conven ing the sovereignty and independence of the states. On the contrary, there was an universal sensitiveness on that point, which produced the section which declared all power not expressly granted, to be reserv- MR. EDITOR, ed to the people, or the states. Whenever we become a great consolidated nation, the day will soon there are cardinal points of the compass. It is our duty as public sentinels to give the alarm, in order pinions of men high in office on this point should be people, who alone possess the corrective in in their will not be permitted after this month. I am persuaelective franchise."

LANCASTER Jan. 26th, 1813.

Sir-When I accepted of a seat on the bench of the become subservient to the minorities in order to qui- of these in office at present as heretofore. Such an the horror which is felt at the danger of the little in- Jassary 19th, 1022-2-11

t their unceasing clamours and complaints! The lact is too unequivocal an expression of the Legisla- nocent, which was shared by perhaps fifty other time for the minority to rule is past, and bereafter, twe disapprobation of the present incumbents in of spectators, made me determine then to make an fice to be mistaken, and however unjust in itself or appeal to the Trustees against those dangerous deada querulous tone as unmanly as it would be unavail- makes you feel it. ing. Opposed upon principle to holding a public sta-Chief Justice, &c.

I am sir, with sentiments of the greatest respect

Your obedient Servant, JOHN BOYLE.

His Excellency ISAAC SHELBY, Governor of the Com'lth of Kentucky.

O, these old records! What a curious contrast his letter affords with one lately published from their ame hand, with the course which the judges haves ong been pursning and which it is said by their friends, they still intend to pursue! In 1813 a mere rumour that the Legislature had passed an act which might be construed into a disapprobation of his services, drew from the Chief Justice this letter of resig taken as proof of the public will; but now a decisive expression of a large majority of many successive whatever! Or if it be, he who was ready to surrenderin 1813 to a rumor of an act which might be condex of the public will, is prepared in 1824 to set himself in opposition to many known acts and resolutions of the legislature backed by an overwhelming majority of the country, as evinced by the poll books last August. How shall we account for such changes in feeling and principle?-Argus.

INTERESTING BY LAST MAIL. The President has informed Congress, that Com. Porter has been ordered home, to stand an investi-Accounts of an unfavorable kind have been re

The Emperor of Russia has issued an order for all foreign missionaries to leave his Empire. Many of Favourite Waltz,

William Trimble and Benjamin Johnson of Arnauguration of the next President. He will lowe its constitutional powers, have been satisfactorily kansas, have been appointed by the President Judges Sinfonia,

THE GREEKS.

It is confirmed that the Egyptian fleet has been totally defeated burnt or dispersed by the Greeks. The Turks have began to quarrel among themselves at Candia. Defeat and dismay stare them them in the face. The Grand Officer of the Seraglio has been beheaded. The Greeks are preparing to in-

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Inveterate persecution continues against the Contitutionalists, Freemasons and even Royalists. The French army is to be reduced to 23,000 men, who are

to occupy the principal fortresses. A conspiracy to murder the King of Portugal, and place his "eldest hopes" on the throne has been detected and queen was one to be at the root of the

The Duke De Noailles, Peer of France, died lately at Fontenay en Brie at the age of 85 years.

In England the greatest exertions are making, not only to preserve the life of Fauntleroy; but also to abolis he the puishment of death for forgery our country-man Perkins has invented a mode of substituting steam

process is very simple to those who remember Mr. Perkins's generator into which he inserts a barrel, ty of that people; whilstall the rest are either vio anxious care to the state powers, as being the most of the gun, introduces a quantity of balls, which by the action of the handle to the chamber are dropped into the barrela d fired one by one, at the rate of from four to five hundred per minute, with an explosive force of steam of 700 lbs. to the square inch-a musket ball of red against an iron plate distance one shundred feet flatness; with the force of 840 lbs. to the square inch it flie mto so many fragments, that not a particle remains -Mr. Perkins is now constructing moveable cannon on this principle—ten guns are calculated to do more exe. Brennan & Co's Store the Reporter Office, Keen's cution than two hunched on the present plan; and a and Ayres' Inn, and of Mrs Marsh at the Pheatre. vessel carrying only six guns would be more than a match for a 74 The person who examined this inven

"if any two rulers of the earth were to know, that in who have been finally decied in this course by the the States, and contravening the letter and spirit of or pestitence would blast both arms and sweep them in quire of the from the face of the ear h, they would pause before January 13, 1825-2-3t pestilence, world exceed, in its effects, those convinced that a steam er gine might be made to throw

> LEGHORN, Sept 15. A vessel which left Algiers on the 8th, brings the following news:-- The Dey has declared that he will make war on Sardinia, if it does not pay in one month the tribute he has demanded. He has made the same declaration as to Holland adding the injunction to separate from itsalliance with Spain in the course of 3 months. Against Spain he has declared open war. The Dey, it appears, desires to revenge himself on powers of the second order for the humiliation he lately suffered from England. A squadron of t12 vessels, well armed, is ready ta sail.

TOWN POLICE.

tees of Lexington are taking preparatory steps for a numerous and severe complaints made against several of the encroachments on the streets, particular ly by steps of houses. In many instances, they project so far, as to leave only one or two feet for pas sengers. This is an abuse which it is to be hoped, ded it would give general satisfaction, to enforce a FITHE Subscriber respectfully informs the public rule for restraining them within proper bounds.

There is another eye sore, which continually pains! me whenever I walk up or down main street. It is the Hand States along the principal cities in ny services in that station would be acceptable to SADDLERY DRY GOODS BOOTS & SHOES, suitable for Shoe Vakers, Hatters, Cooch Maker the public. It seems however that in this expecta- LOTTERY OFFICES-HAT STORE, &c. &c .tion I am disappointed. It is reported here and the blazoned on them, which project ever the side. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the report is generally credited, that the Legislature walks, and threaten the incantious passenger with a Western Country to give a preference to their owners in the constitution of the consumers in the constitution of the consumers in the consumers in the constitution of the consumers in the constitution of the consumers in the consumer have passed a law to increase the salary of such judg- broken head. I saw a child narrowly escape death manufacture es as shall hereafter be apointed, leaving the salary from the fall of one them some short time since. And hend.

injurious to my feelings, I am not disposed to indulge falls. Never can you know your danger, until it

I trust that the Trustees will endeavour to have tion of any sort against the public will, I must beg of the town well regulated, the streets rectified, nuyou to accept of this as my resignation of the office of isances removed, and all other needful affairs attended to, previous to the arrival of a certain expected "Guest."

The following persons were elected on the 1st inst to serve as Thistees of the town of Lexington for the ensning year. viz.

JOHN BRADFORD, CHARLES HUMPHREYS, JOHN SHROCK. JOHN M Mc CALLA, THOMAS M. HICKEY, OLIVER KEEN, DAVID MEGOWAN, JOSEPH BARBEE, C. W. CLOUD, JOSEPH LOGAN, THOMAS ANDERSON,

MARRIED on the evening of the 8th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, MR. WILLIAM M. BRAND, son of John Brand Esq. of this place, to Miss HARRI-

In this town on the 9th inst. Mr. John S. Herring, of Virginia.

In Harrison count, ... Samuel Lamme, aged upwards of seventy-five years; an old soldier of the

## CONCERT

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, Will give their Second Concert at Mrs. Keen's

Ball Room, ON THIS EVENING. Consisting of the Following Pieces, viz: PART 1st.

sette de Nina," performed by the Ratel author, Stewart Andante and Minuetto, Pleyel

March in the God of Love, PART 2d. Overture to the Lady of the Manor, Fly to the Desert" with Flute variations and Horn Echoes

Ratel. ndante Amoroso and Presto movement, Mozart. Sweet is the Vale," arranged with full accompaniments, Variations on the Bird Flageolet to "La

Pipe de Tabac," performed by the FINALE .- Overture to Lodowiska, Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets ONE DOLLAR, to be had at Keen's and Ayres's Inns; at J. Brennan & Co's. Store, and at

Lexington, Jan. 13, 1825.

# THEATRE.

THE LEXINGTON THESPIAN SOCIETY Have the pleasure of announcing to the Public that the New Melo Drama of

Rob Roy M'Gregor,

Or AULD LANG SYNE, Dramatised by J. Pocock, from the popular Novel of SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,

With a New Farce, written by a citizen of Missouri, called

THE PEHLAR.

Tickets can be had at the office of J. M. Pike, at

Negroes to Hire. TVPRAL likely negro girls and women to here. En-

Literary.

THE undersigned Trustees notify the public that they have employed a competent teacher and opened a grammar school at Walnut Hill meeting hous seven miles South East of Lexington, where will be taught he tain and Greek languages and ill those branches preparatory to entering codege. Boarding may be had in respects, ble families in the neighbourhood on moderate termsy [from 40 to 50 do.lars in specie] ROBERT STEWART,

WALLER BULLOCK JOHN TODD.

Fayette County Jan'y. 10 1825-2-4t.

### THE COTTON FACTORY.

NE and a half miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road. There are in it, TWO THROSTLES of 42 spindles each, now in full operatton. There is also a new Throstle of 42 spindles with the necessary preparations, which can be re nov-MR. Editor.

I have heard with pleasure, that the Board of Trustum months. It is possible some part of the payment might be received in land or other good property. It more strict enforcement of the by-laws of the town, is not necessary to say any thing of the improvements, as any person desirous of purchasing, will of than they have heretofore done. There have been course visit the place. The title is unquestional le

Apply at the Factory to JOHN McCALLIL Fayette County Jan. 13, 1825 .-- 2 .- 3t.

MOROCCO

Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experihe United States also; he flatters himself Court of Appeals, it was with an expectation that the number of hanging signs, with BOOK STORE, produce articles in his face egoal to any in the Union Sadlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

N. B. A constant supply of Patters WOCL and.



#### POETRY

For the Kentucky Gazette.

A Wilmington Gentleman wishes a wife, Possessed of each virtue and free from all strife; Buch wives are scarce produce, I frankly confess, And can n'er be obtained through the means of the press.

Other steps he must take a good wife to obtain, As I fear his advertisement never will gain Such a one as decribed; I can venture to say I'll never propose for this Mr. N. J.

The description I answer as near as bimself; For were I to judge, I should think him an elf To suppose for a moment, my sex would descend, To accept of a man who himself would commend.

A newspaper courtier I ever despised; Therefore by a friend let min once be advised. If virtues he's any tho' ever so few Beware to expose them too common to view.

The modesty, virtue, and sense I admire, In seeking a wife from the press would retire; If right I remember, I never have known A man so assuming that ever got one.
ELISHELA.

#### WHAT I'VE SEEN.

I have seen worth humbled, and unworthiness exalted, yea, even so that the last was first, and the first was last.

I have seen men of little intrinsic merit, rising on the tide of fortune, and running with the popular current of the day, until by the dint of impudence and perseverance, they've grown into consequence.

I have seen those who are least efficient in time of danger, most boisterous on the subject of military achievements.

Cerns of their neighbours, than their own, prying in- style not to be excelled in the United States. to private affairs for the worst purposes.

I have seen stupidity allied to wealth, producing a display of splendid ignorance highly disgusting to a sound judgment.

I have seen an affectation of benevolence covering the lowest cunning and darkest intrigue; yea verily, a wolf in sheep's clothing.

I have seen a little animal so inflated with pride as to be full to bursting. It resembled a man too! I have seen men put on airs of war and blood-shed, who would almost run from a lizard.

have seen men who were all things unto all men; and I have seen all men suspicious of them. there seen mon strive to avail one who conw to be unworthy, merely for depressing a riva-I have seen arough of the wicked world-its ac-

language of the black man, 'white folks very unsar-

JEREMIAH SEEALL.

## \$150 REWARD.

to me in Frankfort, BENJAMIN B. HARRIS, SHARON MOOSLAN-

DER & WILLIAM PULASKY,

Which receives a supply of Newspapers by every mail, is kept up for the use of his visitors. DER & WILLIAM PULASKY, on the morning of the 15th of this instant, or fifty dol

HARRIS is about thirty-four years old, five feet six inches high, weighs about one hundred and thirty five pounds, black hair and eyes, the left eye crossed dark skin, raised in Shenandoah county, Virginia, the two smallest fingers on the left hand cut oif, a re markable scar on the left arm, occasioned by a burn attorney and Counsellor at Law.

SHARON MOSSLANDER, is a man about twenty eight years old, weighs about one hundred and seventy five pounds, blue eyes, fair hair and complextion, born and raised in Philadeldhia, blacksmith by profession, has served four years in the Ohio Penitentiary; he is about five feet eight inches

PULASKY is about five feet eight inches high, bout thirty years old, dark hair and black eyes weighs about one hundred and sixty five pounds, large strait nose, the top of the left ear off, his pa rents living in Tennessee.

to give the above a few insertions in their respective tions for a large number of students, and will be in papers.

WILDIAM HARDIN Keeper a short time entirely finished. The present course Frankfort, Nov. 15, 1024 -48-tf

#### NEW GOODS. ALEXANDER PARKER.

AS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment,
9-8, 10-4, and 11-4 Rose Blankets;
31-2 Point
do;

Worsted and Cotton Hose, assorted: Tartan Plaid; otton Bails, assorted; Loss Sugar, and the best St Domingo Coffee.

Also expected shortly, a handsome assortment of MO-

ROCCO SHOES, &c. which will make his assortment very good for the season. Among which are an excel-lent assortment of Blue and Black CLOFHS, and Bolting Cloths; which were purchased without any of the late additional Tariff duties on them, and which will be sold Lex. Oct. 28, 1824

PRIZE LIST,

New York State Literature No 3.

Drawn on the 14th of December last is received. FURTUNATENUMBERS AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: 51, 38, 46, 40, 52, 5, 53, 48, 57, Prizes will be paid immediately upon presentation

PIKE'S OFFICE,

It will be understo d that all Ticketts having three of ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES EACH.

# FOR SALE



fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be

made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON. Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.

WHISKEY WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the BARKEL

DAVID MEGOWAN

upper end of the market house. LEXINGTON MAY 10th 1824-20-t.f.

Clock and Watch making THE Subscriber tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and informs them that, in connexion with Mr.

THOMAS GRAY, on Main-Street, one door East of Mr P. Bain's Hat-Store, near the Post-Office, he will repair every description of gold and silver Watches. Having him, to merit a portion of public patronage.

E. WILLIAMS.

May 6, 1824 — 19 -tf.

MISS MARY ANN HEWETT,

Fancy Silk and Twist Button Monufactory [SHORT STREET,]
Near the Washington Hotel, Lexington Kentucky, MRS. C. NORTH

RETURNS thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and vicinity for the patronage she has met with for six or seven years past, and now leaving the state informs her customers she has taken great pains to instruct, & with pleasure recommends

Miss Mary Ann Hewett, as fully competent and experienced in making al I have seen persons more attentive to the con- kinds of Ladies and Gentlemans fancy buttons in a

Lexington Library.

AT a general meeting of the shareholders of Lexington Library, held on the fifth of June 1824, the following resolution wss unanimously adopted, one has been conducted for many years,

Resolved, By the Shareholders of the Lexington Library, in general meeting assembled, that the contributions which may become due to this company, on shares, on or after the 1st day of Dec. next, and factory. The residue of the negroes are likely wofor one year thereafter ensuing, be required in Gold or Silver, or its equivalent; and that the directors obtain with the premises a valuable stock of take the necessary steps to carry this regulation in-

(Signed Attest, Jas. Leone, Sec'ry & Lib

# Washington Hotel.

I ment, situated at the corner of Short and Main-Cross breets, LEXINGTON, at the SIGN OF GENERAL WASH-INGTON, is still occupied by the subscriber. From the satisfaction he has heretofere given to boarders and travellers he hopes that his contined exertions to please will also secure a continuance of the public patronage His accommodations for private families are retired, convenient and pleasan

A LIVERY STABLE WILL be given for apprehending and delivering is attached to the Establishment, of the best kind, and under excellent management. Nothing shall be omitted, those persons who may call on him. A READING ROOM

> BENJAMIN AYRES Lexington, Sept. 2, 1824,-36.-3m

LAW NOTICE. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE

WILL ATTEND THE FAYEFFE CIRCUIT COURTS Lexington, April 6, 1824 .- 15.-tf.

CIRCULAR.

The Trustees of Augusta College, having been appointed to the superintendence of an institution in tended expressly for the liberal education of youth in the various branches of useful science, take this method to communicate to the public some information respecting its situation and prospects. In De cember, 1822, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature of Kentucky, and a handsome brick building, pleasantly situated upon a three acre rents living in Tennessee.

(L')—Printers throughout the United States who are disposed to suppress theft and robbery, will do well completed. It already affords ample accommodations are described in the complete of the co a short time entirely finished. The present course Kentucky Peniteniary of instruction is academical, including Latin, Greek and the higher branches of English education; and is conducted by the Rev. John P Finley, A M. Another professor will in a short time be employed and so soon as the fund of the institution shall be sufficient for the purpose, the Trustees will proceed to organize a full faculty of teachers, and establish a regular and complete course of collegiate studies The prices of tuition are, for Latin and Greek languages, \$3,00 per quarter, and for higher branches of English \$2,00. The prices of boarding in respectable families, are from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per week. The College is now open for the reception and instruction of students in the above branches, and careful attention will be paid to heir morals. The Trustees and friends of the instiution are letermined to do all in their power to pro note its prosperity: and when the moderate prices of tuition and boarding, together with the various advantages of the establishment are considered, they flatter themselves that it will receive its full share of publick patronage.

Signed in behalf of the Trustees, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Pres't. MARTIN MARSHALL, Secty.

Augusta, October 25, 1824:
P. S. For the further information of the publick. the following is added on the subject of raising sub-The Kentucky and Ohio Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have directed ubscriptions to be opened in all the societies under heir care, and application to be made to individuals in both states, for the purpose of increasing the fund of the College.—And when it is considered that this ollege is established under the direction of the Methodist Church, according to the express advice of the General Conference, and under the patronage of two Annual Conferences and that the Trustees in-

OF TI ECSTITATE TAXABLE NUMBERS, to the Universe sharing two or the acover numbers, to the universe seems to lave all tuition gratis, it is confidently anticipated that the members of the Methodist Church at the feignds of the institution will give it all the

# Washington Hall. THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

CONTINUES to superintend A HOUSE OF ENTER. TAINMENT in the town of HARRODSBURGH, His friends and the public are informed, that he is manently settled, and has no idea of REMOVING. -He has lately added to the number and conveniences of his rooms, has a large Pasture Lot, and is well prepared to accommodate any number of persons who may visit this

Harrodsburg, June 3, 1824.—24-12m.

LEXINGTON BRASS IRON AND BELL,



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRING BUSI-NESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water-street, where all kinds of Brass and Iron Work for Machinery, &c. had six year's experience in one of the first Shops in hand six year's experience in one of the first Shops in hand BELLS for Taverns. Horses, Cows; refined ness, and the faithful execution of the work entrusted to wagon. Carriage and Gig BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Wall Irons; Gun and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Still Cocks. untings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention
May 16, 1822-5-tf

### FOR SALE. A Valuable ESTATE In Land and Negroes.

THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and sixty-three acres principally inclosed and not surpassed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation admits of a handsome division either into two or three modate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

drive purchasers and would be sold in divisions to accombe upon them, are now entitled to TWO DOL.

LARS SPECIE—they may not with standing, yet drive pursuit. tenements and would be sold in divisions to accom-AN excellent site for a DISTILERY, supplied by a never failing stream upon which

I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable of performing farming business. Four of the boys have been during the last year engaged in a bagging

Brood Mares & Colts Cattle, sheep & bogs. together with the present crop of about 150 acres of

tions and doings, to cause me to exclaim in the Pauls well known, convenient and bealthy establish sils. But little is hazarded in the assertion that a more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal pro-perty has but seldom been offered for sale in this country. The whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon terms of mutual advantage.

S. H. WOODSOV. Jessamine county, Sept 9, 1824 37-tf.

#### PRISE LIST COMPLETE OF THE DRAWING OF THE

FIFTH CLASS Grand Masonic Hall Lottery FIRST DAY—NUMBERS DRAWN. 18,

SECOND DAY-NUMBERS DRAWN. 16. 110 3. THIRD DAY-NUMBERS DRAWN.

15, The whole drawn under the observation of Magistra tes of the county and Trustees of the town, agreeably ted to make payment to aid Connell, as he alone is to law, together with the Superintending Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, whose certificates ar the Ganager's Office.

Mone & respectfully referring the holders of the Scheme of the 5th class, has the honou ce the following as the result agreeably there

1000 Pollars to the Ticket having upon it the conbination 4, 15, 22.
508 Dollars to the Ticket having upon it the con-

bination 3, 11, 16. 500 Dollars to the Ticket having upon it the con-

bination 18, 28, 29.

100 Pollars each to the 21 Tickets having them the Nos. 15, 22.

35 Dollars each to the 21 Tickets having in them the Nos 15, 4

20 Dollars each to the 21 Tickets having them the Nos. 22, 4.

10 Dollars each to the 72 Tickets having on them the Nos 3, 11,—3, 16,—or 11, 16.

5 Dollars each to the 81 Tickets having on them the Nos. 18, 28,—18, 29—or 28, 29.

2 Dollars each to the 1881 Tickets having on them either of the first six drawn numbers—say No 3, No 11, No 16, No 18, No 28 or No 29

Every other description of Tickets are BLANTS. Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to resent them and receive their money forthwith-re-nembering that if not presented before the 1st of May next, they are considered by the Scheme, as donaton to the Lottery.

Having successfully and satisfactorily concluded the fifth class of the Grand Masonic Hall Lettery, by means of which, together with the four proceeding Class's, the Grand Edifice is erected and covered in, - the Manager onfidently expects that the friends of the institution and all others disposed to promote a Public God, will immediately come forward and lend their aid to the promotion of the object in view, by liberal investments in SIXTH CLASS, the brilliant scheme of which is here. with presented, and which will commence its drawing in the course of a few weeks—and as an inducement to effect an immediate sale, a discount of 5 per cent, will be made on all Tickets purchased at HIS OFFICE revious to 10th day of the present month.
With unfeigned thanks to the public for favours re

ceived in former classes. He remains very respectfully their obedient servant, J. M. PIKE, Man'gr.

Lexington January 1, 1825 .- tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. where so soon as their fund shall be sufficient for the disperse to lave all tuition gratis, it is confidently and court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Boyrban and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1821.—25-if.

HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McOuatt. Lex. Sep. 23, 1824-39-16

LAW NOTICE.

DANL. Mc'CARTY PAYNE & W FRAZER, HAVE united in the practice of the LAW in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette County. One or the other will regularly attend the Courts of Jessa nine, Woodford, Scott, Owen and Grant. Business. con fided to their management will be industriously altended to. Their office is on Main-street, Lexington.

Lexington, September 2, 1824.—36.-tf.

FIRST DRAWING OVER. Subjoined will be found, Magicrates' and others' certificate of the FORTUNATENUMBERS DRAWN from the wheel. The successful holders of Prize Tickets are respectfully invited to come forward and receive their money.

FIRST DRAWING-FIFTH CLASS, GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

WE THE SUBSCRIBBRS, being duly authorised according to law, do hereby certify that the following were the three numbers drawn from the Wheel on the First drawing of the First Class Grand Masonic

And the said number were drawn in the order in which they now stand,-that is to say No. 29 was the first, No, 18 was the second, and No. 28 was the third and last-Witness our hands at Lexington, this 9th day of Nov. 1824

of Nov. 1824
JAMES P. DAVIS,
WILLIAM WIST,
THOMAS ANDERSON, Trustees. C. W. CLOUD,

JAMES HARTER, G. L. Standing
JOHN TILFORD, Committee.
From the proceeding Certificates I have the honor of announcing the following as the result of FIRST DAY'S DRAWING, agreeably to Scheme.
The Tickethaving the embination numbers 18, 28, 29, is entitled to the.

\$ 500 SPECIE PRIZE. All Tickets having two of he above numbers are entitled to \$5 each—All Tickets having one of the dence. above numbers are entitled to \$2 each-Those Tickets having neither of the above unmbers, have advanced in value 20 per cent.

> J. M. PIKE. MANAGER.

SUCH TICKETS as have ONE of the drawn num or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; but cannot draw Prizes of any other denomination.

Holders of such Tickets hwever, can by presenting them obtain new ones, and a Certificate will be issued entitling them to receive what further amount the numbers they hand in nay draw over the TWO DOLLARS.

EXPENCE \$1 57 1-2. ONLY

## Tayette Circuit Sct,

September term. 1824 LICENARE K. BRADERY UMPLAINANT, AGAINST plainant by his counci

STEWART and E IZABETI his wife are no inhab- land. Terms can be made very favourable. itants of this commonwealh, they having failed to eiter their appearance heein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is ordered on the motion of the complainant, that uness the said defendants do appear here on or before he first day of our next february term, and ansier the complainant bill lerein, the same will he taen for confession against hem. And it is furthe ordered that a coppy of his order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this stae for two months success-

A Copy Att THOMA BODLEY, c. F. c. c.

# To the Public.

The partnership hertofre existing between the subscribers under the nate and firm of CONNELL and McMAHON has been dissolved by mutual consent, and Walter Connellnas become the sole proprietor of the Brewery peretofore owned by said firm. All persons indebtd to said firm are request authorized to collect he debts. Tho-e having claims against said firm re notified to call on said Connell in order to have he same adjusted.
WALTER CONNELL,

JOHN McMAHON. Oct 1814. | 44.-tf.

DRAWSINJANUARY. Grand Masonic Hall Lottery of

KENTUOKY,
SIXTH CLASS......NEW SERIES. HIGHEST PRIZE 200 POLLARS SPECIE

RII	LLIAIT	SCHEM	E
Prize of	\$2,000	is	\$2,000
	1,00	is	1,000
	530	is	530
	DO	18	3,200
	50	is	1,600
46	25	is	800
"	10	is	640
66	5	is	646
"	2	is	5,954
Prizes			\$16,302
	Prize of	Prize of \$2,60 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1	1,00 is

ivery Prize payable in Specie at PIKE'S OFFICE Whole Tickets \$2 50, Specie or its equivalent—Shares

\$3-after 2d to \$350. J. M. PIKE, Manager, Office Main street near the Court House, Lex. Ky.

Have been sold and promptly paid within the last taken in the two years.—-TICKETS in all the EASTERN LOTTERIES constantly for sale at the Eastern rices, and prizes paid at the above FORTUNATE

#### TAKE NOTICE.

I shall attend at my house on the 31st day of Dec with the Commissioners appointed by the Connty court of Fayette to establish the corners and lines of my land in Fayette county; it was entered surveyed & patented in the name of Barns & Boyd; and to do

### MUSTARD SEED WANTED.

Apply to N. Burrowes,

Mustard, Oil of Mustard, Essence of Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Oil of Pepper:—All of them cheaper, and not inferior to any imported.

To guard against the charge of imposition, which some exotic spirits are apt to bring against every person presenting to public notice, any new otic production. I here announce that, if any person, on purchasing either of the above named articles should not like their qualities on trial, that the privilege of returning the same is here-by granted them if done directly and without damage. N. BURROWES-

Lex. Feb. 19, 1824.-tf.

#### ILLINOIS BOUNTY LANDS

3000 QUARTER SECTION WERE sold for Taxas in Decembea 1823, and if not redeemed within one year from that time can nev-

The substriber will promptly attend to redeeming all Lots entrusted to his care, if he receives the necessary funds by the first of December next, on all lots south of the base line, and by the 10th of December, on those

agent. The amount necessary to redeem each quarter section, and pay all arrears of taxes and agency charges generally varies from five to ten dollars; but as the precise sum cannot now be stated, those who wish lots re-deemed are requested to forward ten dollars, and should there be a surplus it can be applied to the taxes of future Those who live in the vicinity of banks are requested

to deposit the amount in bank and forward a ceruficate of deposit, and in order to give an assurance that the business shall be faithfully attended to, let the certificates of deposite be made payable whenever the bank receives a certificate of redemption from the proper officer; but if this mode is impracticable, the money can safely be sent by mail in United States or other current bank

Vandalia, State of Illinois, 24th Sept: 1824.

RECOMMENDATION.

Being well acquainted with Nathaniel Sanburn, we have no hesitation in recommending him as a faithful and

ABNER FIELD.

Cash will be paid the monent the Prize Tickets Register of the United States Land Office Vandalia Printers throughout the United States, are requested to publish the above, and perhaps render an important service to many individuals, and those who may have business in the above line, will be entitled to receive the services of this Agency in return.—43—6

> LAW NOTICE. W. T. Barry and J. W. Tibba s.

> AVE united in the practice of Law in the General County of this state, and in the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. Their Office is on Main Street, a few doors above J. M. Pike's Lottery Office.

Appeals and Federul Court. May, 1823.



Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

DR. WALTER WARFIELD.



AS RETURNED TO LEXING.
TON, and resumed the practice of MEDICINE in connection with his son DR. C. H. WARFIELD. Their Shop is kept at the upper corner of Jorden's Row, opposite the Court-house Lexington, Aug. 12th, 1824-tf

WE wish to purchase a few tons of Hemp for which CASH will be given. We have on hand Juniata Bar Iron and Boston Nails. assorted. PRITCHARTT & ROBINSON,

# JOHN STICKNEY

growth of the last season December 29, 1824—53-4t.

#### BRISTLES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase any quantity clean combed Bristles. The highest price will be given in currency and a premium extra of twenty-five cents, for hose that will collect ten pounds. They will be taken in at Messrs Hanna and Mann's Grocery store GLUE at 37 1-2 cents a pound at the above n med

# \$150 REWARD.

WILLIAM WHITING.

exirgton Dec. 8, 1824-53-5t.

A negro of light complection about 27 years old 5 fee 8 cr 9 inches high. Slender made with holes in his ears Where prizes unounting to above

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND

DOLLARS.

Have been sold and promptly unid within the last taken in the State and returned to me in Jessamin.

> Dec. 8. 1824.-50-3t.\* Let's take the instant by the forward top" YESTERDAY,

Maryland State Lottery No 3. commen-

ced its drawing, HIGHESTPRIZE 40,000 Dollars!!!!! Tickets can be had at.

His terms will be as reasonable as those of any other

Treasurer of the state of Illinois BENJAMIN MILES.

W. T. Barr will continue his practice in the Circuit Courts of Woodford and Jessamine, and in the Court of



or Col. JAMES TROTTER. Lex. Aug. 27th 1824-37-tf.



Hemp Wanted.

TWO DOORS FROM THE BANK.)

ELPS a constant supply of PRINTING INK, equal to any imported and ten per cent cheaper; and likewise for sale a quantity of double refined CASTO:

OIL free from any disagreeable taste; EPSOM SALTS, PAINTS, OIL, PUTIY and superior GLOSS IVORY BLACKING by the dozen or single box. Also Timothy Blue-Grass, and a few choice GARDEN SEED of the

on Limestone street; where brushes of any discription and of superior quality can be had at short notice. Brushes can likewise be had at the Apothecary's Store of James Graves, Cheapside. Please call and examine the quality and prices, which are lower than they can be purchased for elsewheae.

GLUE at 37,1,2 cents a pound at the above purchased. SAMUEL COOLIDE E.

proportion.—After it Drawing they advance to 3-after 2d to \$350.

JOHN F. NELSON.

PIKE'S.

Price TEN DOLLARS